

IN THE DRAWINGS

Enclosed are Replacement Sheets showing the following amendments to Figures 1-6. A legend indicating that the Figures are prior art has been added.

REMARKS

This responds to the Office Action mailed on June 8, 2005, and the references cited therewith.

Claims 1, 5-6, 8, 15-22, 24, 26-31, 34, 37, 41 and 45 are amended, and claims 46-48 are added; as a result, claims 1-48 are now pending in this application.

§112 Rejection of the Claims

Claims 16 and 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, for indefiniteness. Applicant has amended these claims to overcome the rejection.

Claims 34, 26-27, 15, 37, 41, 42, 45, and 30-31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112 for lacking antecedent basis. Applicant has amended these claims to overcome the rejection.

§102 Rejection of the Claims

Claims 1-8, 12-13, 18-21, and 22-25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) for anticipation by CacheOS Server, Edition 1.0 -- Management and Configuration Guide, CacheFlow, Inc., (1997) (CacheFlow).

The current specification clearly states that expiration dates are well known for Caching data. Specifically, a content server provides content and corresponding resource locators having cache information associated therewith.

The cited CacheFlow reference appears to suggest that the content server cache information is used by the network cache server to automatically update cached content so that users do not need to dedicate transmission time needed to retrieve expired content. Specifically, “[r]ather than waiting to refresh objects as clients request them, forcing clients to wait while the objects are verified, CacheOS Server Edition constantly analyzes the cache and refreshes objects according to each object’s refresh pattern”, see ACTIVE CACHING at Page 1 of the CacheFlow reference. This operation can be referred to as validation requests by the cache.

As described at page 6 of the present specification, the validation requests from the network cache can be reduced or eliminated by embodiments of the present invention. Specifically, a server proxy is used to modify requested content to more efficiently manage content delivery.

The passages of the CacheFlow reference cited by the Examiner merely describe the contents of the cache information for objects. This includes the cacheability information for the objects. Further, the CacheFlow document describes translating, or converting, a provided document/objects, see AKAMAI FREEFLOW NETWORK SUPORT at Page 1, and CHAPTER 8 CONFIGURING AKAMAIZATION at Page 47 of CacheFlow. At Page 61 the [DEFAULTCACHEINFORMATION] section describes using default cache information if none is provided. As such, the cacheability information for obtained documents is merely converted in format and missing information is filled in with default values. The CacheFlow reference does not teach modifying the cache information, specifically the last modified date or expiration date of the object content is not modified or changed from what was provided.

The amended claims recite modifying or changing the cacheability information for objects. See the Specification for example at page 6, line 30 to page 7, line 8 describing creating a modified header by changing the expire date sufficiently far in the future. The Example described on page 8 of the Specification shows how the cacheability information can be modified.

Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn and the rejected claims allowed.

§103 Rejection of the Claims

Claim 14 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over CacheOS Server, Edition 1.0 -- Management and Configuration Guide, CacheFlow, Inc., (1997), as applied to claims 1, 12, and 13, and further in view of Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary, Second Edition (1994), p. 106.

Claims 9, 28, 29, 32-33, 35-36, 38-39 and 43-44 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over CacheOS Server, Edition 1.0 -- Management and Configuration Guide, CacheFlow, Inc., (1997), as applied to claims 1-8, 12-13, 18-21, and 22-25 above, and

further in view of Fast Internet Content Delivery with FreeFlow, Akamai Technologies, (Apr., 2000).

Claims 10-11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over CacheOS Server, Edition 1.0 -- Management and Configuration Guide, CacheFlow, Inc., (1997), and Fast Internet Content Delivery with FreeFlow, Akamai Technologies, (Apr., 2000), as applied to claims 1 and 9 above, and further in view of Danneels (U.S. Patent 6,038,598).

Applicant traverses these rejections for the reasons set forth above regarding the CacheFlow reference as applied to claim 1.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 34, 26-27, 15, 37, 41, 42, 45, and 30-31 were indicated to be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. § 112 set forth in the Office Action.

Applicant has amended these claims and requests an allowance of the claims.

CONCLUSION

Applicants respectfully submit that the claims are in condition for allowance, and notification to that effect is earnestly requested. The Examiner is invited to telephone Applicants' attorney at 208-331-4537 to facilitate prosecution of this application.

If necessary, please charge any additional fees or credit overpayment to Deposit Account No. 19-0743.

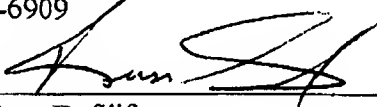
Respectfully submitted,

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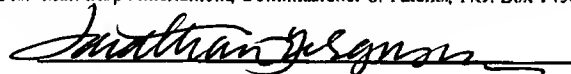
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CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 CFR 1.8: The undersigned hereby certifies that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail, in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Amendment, Commissioner of Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on this 7 day of October, 2005.

JONATHAN FERSON

Name



Signature